

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

KORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.

(Consolidated March, 1888.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING, CITY HALL AVENUE, NORFOLK, VA.

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THREE CENTS PER COPY.

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DAILY, one year - \$5.00

" six months - 3.00

" three months - 1.50

" one month - .50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents a square, first insertion; each subsequent insertion 40 cents, or 10 cents when inserted Every Other Day. Contractors are not allowed to exceed their space or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying especially for the same.

Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per line first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 15 cents.

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TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

MORE RIGOROUS WINTERS.

In some parts of Virginia, where heretofore dwellings and other buildings have been chiefly constructed with a view to summer, hereafter they will be constructed and reconstructed, as well as equipped and furnished with a keen recollection of the rigors of this winter. This is especially true of the whole State not included in the South-Eastern and Tidewater sections. Northern fortifications against frigid cold will have to be adopted.

A correspondent tells us that at his residence, two miles in a straight line directly North of Trevilian Depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the thermometer on the South-porch of his house has been frequently several degrees below zero since Christmas, and that at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 10th of February, the thermometer stood at 18 DEGREES BELOW zero. This is excessive and remarkable cold weather in that latitude, especially for recent years. Our correspondent also states that for two weeks, until February 7th, snows have been almost incessant, though not in heavy storms or falls; but that its depth around averages near two feet. The weather is clear and bright, yet very cold, but fortunately not windy.

The people of Virginia generally have been accustomed to mild winters, and they feel the rigor of the present season all the more sensibly for that reason. Our correspondent also remarks another change. Formerly there was a great deal of cold weather in September, October, November and December, and most of the winter came before Christmas; but now those months are comparatively warm, and the brunt of the winter comes after Christmas. Formerly, February was a spring month, in which some farmers planted corn. Now, in that region, nobody plants corn until May, or the last days of April; and February has become the principal, if not the central, winter month. The latter part of December is, sometimes wintry, but more frequently springlike, with grass green and growing; but, on the whole, winter seems to have shifted to January, February and March, with April often included for the most part.

Winter houses, instead of Summer houses, must now be provided to meet such weather as this. The outer weather-boarding must have a close interval lining of tongued and grooved sheathing, or of thick felt, or both; double-doors and double-windows must be provided; and besides the open fire-places, hot-water-pipes, furnaces or steam heat will be added. However, the beloved open fire-places and their traditions and memories will still be clung to largely. The unprepared condition of the people for this extreme and protracted Arctic visitation has made it so bad on them; but as they will now provide for similar occasions in the future, they will learn to enjoy rather than dread their recurrence.

One would naturally suppose that this weather would at least enable the people of Piedmont, Central, Western and Northern Virginia to provide themselves with full supplies of home ice, without the expense of buying and transporting Northern ice; but there is so great a snow blockade, and the cold is so great, that it is as much as they can do to procure sufficient fuel and keep themselves from freezing. It may be that another winter like this, or severer, but it will not do to rely on that; and they will be wise who pre-

pare for the worst. Meanwhile, while sympathizing with our friends elsewhere, let us all in this region rejoice that we are so pleasantly situated.

COULD AN AMERICAN HAVE SAID THIS?

"I am unalterably opposed to the treaty. I would oppose it if every American soldier in the Philippines were shot down. It would merely be additional proof to my mind that we did not want the islands."

Such are the words attributed to Senator Martin, of Virginia. It seems impossible that any American with a breath of patriotism or a spark of loyalty to the flag could so express himself.

The Herald confidently awaits Senator Martin's indignant denial of such a cold blooded refutation of our soldiers and the cause for which they have fought and bled.—New York Herald.

This journal is no champion of Senator Martin, of Virginia. On the contrary, it has seen no reason to admire him, or esteem him, and it has always disliked the way in which he defeated General Fitzhugh Lee (whom all the people expected and desired to be U. S. Senator), and became Senator himself,—he, a man utterly unknown to the people, and certainly not desired by them.

But common justice is due everywhere, especially when assailed in the silly yet mean manner employed by the N. Y. Herald in the paragraphs quoted above.

Not only Senator Martin, but Senator John W. Daniel, and 27 U. S. Senators in all, voted against the ratification of the treaty of Paris (a treaty of conquest, war and subjugation—not a treaty of peace), after the battle of Manila, and notwithstanding the killing and wounding of a number of American officers and men. What logic or rational difference would it have made if the number of Americans killed and wounded had been greater? None. Instead of considering the treaty in the forum of right and reason, to make the number of killed a decisive factor in deciding the question, as the N. Y. Herald does, would be to make the decision a matter of arithmetic instead of right, justice and rational determination.

The Richmond Dispatch in its Tuesday's issue, after the battle and after the Senate had ratified the treaty, said in its leading editorial that the logic of the situation, as to the treaty remained precisely the same after the battle that it had been before; and in this view of the matter the 27 Senators who voted against ratification manifestly concurred. The shedding of American blood in a fair fight was no just reason for a change of opinion or of right as to the status quo ante bellum. Nor can the multiplication table, or the whole body of arithmetic, add or subtract a scintilla to the right or wrong of the matter as it stood previous to the Manila fight.

Of course, when an appeal is made to arms, the true patriotism is that of Decatur, in that arena of force: "My country! may she always be right; but, right or wrong, my country!" But in the forum of principle, truth and judgment, it is our highest duty to attain the first of Decatur's noble words: "My country: may she always be RIGHT!" Yes: RIGHT!

MAN'S HUMANITY TO MAN.

Human progress and civilization would indeed be a most lamentable failure, if not an atrocious fraud, if they did not tend to elevate man and did not contribute means to that end. Hence it is very gratifying to read such sentiments as were recently expressed by Capt. W. W. Dey on the pending bill in Congress to limit a day's work to 8 hours in all government workshops, navy yards, &c., and to see that the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association of this city, whom he addressed, concurred with him and adopted a resolution endorsing the bill referred to.

If labor-saving inventions, discoveries and systems do not relieve human labor of its grossest tasks and yield it more time for the exercise and development of its higher faculties and the enjoyment of life, then there must be something wrong somewhere,—some unfairness in the partition of the benefits of human achievement. There are no efficient substitutes for the informed intelligence, the trained hand and the skilled experience of man, and no invention, discovery or arrangement can supersede these in anything, although they may relieve man of the drudgery of life, not to deprive him of employment, but to engage him in higher vocations, to enable him to develop his finer faculties and to allow him leisure to enjoy the higher joys and nobler aspirations of a true manhood.

Once before we had an eight-hour law for governmental labor; but it was not largely observed and came to naught. Yet it was a movement in the right direction—a beginning; and all great movements have their ebbs, as well as their flows; but on the whole, they proceed. The eight-hour law allows more well-earned leisure for better things to every workman, and it employs more men in honest industry, not in weary toil and making traps and vagabonds. The mere machine does the toll; the man's head, hand, skill and experience,—his eyes that see and foresee, and that can meet an exigency, even if unforeseen,—these no mechanical invention has, or can have. It is the slave or servant: man is the indispensable master and guide; and the more inventions, and the more intricate, the more is he in requisition for nobler parts in the world's service and supply; and in manual labor, as in other things, the higher work requires more ability, less time and strain, and is justly entitled to better pay.

It is a difficult problem; but it will work itself out all right, if men will be

fair to one another and do not fly into a passion. Infinite goodness and wisdom preside over us all, and from seeming evil still educes good.

A CURIOUS AND TROUBLESOME PHENOMENON.

The attraction of cohesion fully accounts for the ordinary adhesion of sheets of paper to one another when flatly disposed in a pile, each sheet close to another. But constant writers, especially upon newspaper paper, with a lead pencil, remark, that, while the sheets written on are at first easily separable, as finished, from the pile which they form, there is rapidly developed a strong clinging together of all the sheets in the pile, as if some sticking matter had got between them. This is a curious phenomenon, but very disagreeable and troublesome to the writer, in removing the sheets as he completes them.

The first inference that occurs to explain this (as the mere attraction of cohesion is insufficient) is that the friction of the rapidly and continuously moving pencil develops an electric or magnetic condition in the paper, which causes the sheets thus to adhere so strongly. While this seems true and reasonable, THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT would be obliged if someone more experienced in electric phenomena and magnetic conditions than it is, would furnish it, for publication and general information, an authoritative and scientific explanation of this clinging together of sheets of paper, in a pile, that have been written on for a time with a lead pencil. The phenomena does not occur so noticeably, nor so troublesomely, when the writing is done with pen and ink. If there is a remedy for this condition in paper, besides that of writing on a single sheet at a time, we should be glad to know it.

BEWARE OF MONKEY-LABOR.

It used to be said that monkeys could talk well enough, if they would, but that they had too much sense to do so—knowing that if they revealed that they possessed the faculty of speech, men would be sure to put them at hard labor. So, they kept a discreet and golden silence, or indulged only in what was supposed to be a senseless chatter, until Professor Garner betrayed them. And now they are put to picking cotton in Georgia and Alabama, and are said to be quite expert at it; the result being that the African slave-trade is revived in hunting and catching monkeys in the Dark Continent, to be transported hither to be sold and put at work. Alas, for the poor monkeys!

Suppose this monkey-labor be a success? Suppose it be in no contravention of the laws forbidding the importation of foreign labor, and the laws forbidding involuntary servitude? What then? Are we to be monkeyed with this cheap Simian labor? Fugitive monkeys will soon infest all the swamps and forests of the Gulf States, and as they are noted destroyers and mischief-makers, they will be a great pest and nuisance, as have certain insects imported accidentally from abroad, or bugs brought in among us as specimens by naturalists and others. It may cost far more to get rid of them than can be made by experimenting with them as cotton-pickers, and we may learn too late that we should not monkey with monkeys.

AN EPITAPH.

Here LIES the Dodge Commission and report:

That dodging truth made revel;

But, having dodged all better sort,

They couldn't dodge the devil!

It is said that in some sections the ice-crop will prove a failure this season because there is not only too much snow, but it is too cold to gather it.

"Loving hearts and gentle souls," prophesies Conte Cornelio Grandi, in Crawford's A Roman Singer, "shall rule the world some day, for all your pestiferous fashions." This occurs in a most eloquent eulogism of human love, which it is too much the fashion of these sordid times to mock; and it would be well if everyone were to read it, ponder it, and lay it to heart.

The deep and long-lying snow of the interior of the State will result in another general slaughter of the partridges. Our fields and woods had just been restocked, so that the last season for gunning furnished fine sport and full game-bags, when here is another destroying blight of cold and snow. The birds are perishing in coveys, of cold and starvation, and in spite of all that can be done, few will survive.

All over the State many partridges have already been starved and frozen to death; but the survivors are so hard pressed that they come eagerly, if not fearlessly, about dwellings, barns and stables in the country, seeking food. Although it is out of season and against the law to do so, some people actually take advantage of the poor birds as they thus come seeking charity, and shoot them down as they huddle in the snow. What a shame. Feed them, and heaven will bless your store.

In all history, in all ages and countries, over-grown and powerful private combinations and enterprises have invariably over-ruled or defied government and oppressed the people, as well as taken every advantage of the public. They have done this even when, in their origin, or proclaimed purpose, they were religious or charitable institutions, and governments have found it necessary to destroy them, or expel them from the land. It is too late in the world to dispute as to the evils of monopoly, or the benefits of free competition. One might as well argue for brigandage and swindling.

The Hanna-McKinley-Alger, personally selected and directed commission, to prevent investigation of the War Department in the war with Spain, was an unauthorized force in conception; a bull-dozing humbug in practice; and a contemptible fraud in results. Its report defends and applauds the criminals, condemns their victims and severely rebukes every honest witness. Hanna-McKinley-Alger and the commission should be made to eat their report, with a full allowance of canned and embalmed beef. The people will and can embalm them next year, and then subject them to a thorough cremation.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND PERSONAL. Representative Mudd, of Maryland, is a devotee to the red necktie.

Don Carlos is accompanied everywhere he goes by the German board hound, which is his favorite companion.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the military governor of Santiago, is organizing there a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

George S. E. Vaughn, who now lives in Maryland, Mo., was once convicted as a Confederate spy and his pardon was the last official act of President Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith was in Washington a few days ago, tanned and bronzed as a result of living too much in the open air of his Georgia home.

Senator Mark Hanna wears as a watch charm a gold nugget which is worth several hundred dollars. It was presented to him by a number of Methodist friends who reside in Cleveland, Ohio.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop McLaughlin (Episcopal) of Chicago, will be celebrated next December. The event will be marked by the raising of the Episcopal endowment fund, to \$200,000 and by electing a coadjutor bishop.

Judge William Butler, of Philadelphia, who has resigned from the bench of the United States District Court, learned the trade of a printer in the office of the West Chester (Pa.) Village Record. Among the other boys in the office at the same time was Bayard Taylor.

General Russell Hastings, who has just been appointed director of the Bureau of American Republics, is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and is a personal friend of President McKinley, having served in his regiment in the civil war. He was born May 30, 1835, and when a boy went with his parents to Ohio.

Mrs. White, wife of the American Ambassador at Berlin, temporarily laid aside her mourning, according to custom, the other day, to attend a court reception by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Mrs. White is in mourning for her mother, wife of President McGill, of Swarthmore College, who died last year.

HOME PORTFOLIO.

Spain has 1,027 iron mines, 461 coal and 31 lead and silver mines.

Over 1,000 people die every year of delirium tremens in England alone.

During Queen Victoria's reign there have been seventeen American Presidents.

In France a government tax of 2 per cent. is levied on all bets on races.

There is a Buddhist temple in Paris, where there are about 300 followers of that religion.

The lumber output of the Saginaw river mills last season was the smallest of any season since 1869.

The Sultan's wives are divided into three classes—five of the first, twenty-four of the second and 250 of the third.

A pearl diver considers it a good day's work if he collects anything over 200 shells. A thousand shells is the record of one day.

There are three varieties of the dog that never bark—the Australian dog, the Egyptian shepherd dog and the "lionheaded" dog of Thibet.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year, which is paid to the president of the republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Five hundred peddlers comprising almost all there are in Boston, have formed an organization under the name of the Boston Citizens' Peddlers' Association, to protect their rights.

The Massachusetts Gypsy moth commission wants the Legislature to appropriate \$200,000 this year for the prosecution of its work—the extermination of the voracious dispar.

The chamois is usually identified with Switzerland, but the animal is less common there than in any other country which it inhabits. Austria is the real home of the chamois, where they are most plentiful.

The United States Department of Agriculture has, by experiments, found that the force of a growing pumpkin was sufficient to lift two and a half tons, provided the weight is so placed as not to interfere with the growth or natural development of the vegetable.

Joseph Brown.

Cold Weather Luxuries.

At hot weather prices.

Blankets and Comfortables.

This is the story for to-day.

Joseph Brown, 220 Main St.

Lawrence & Welton

Linen Table Cloths.

Owing to the very disagreeable weather of yesterday we have decided to continue our

Special Sale

of Linen Cloths throughout the week. As a general thing a special sale with us is only good for they day it is advertised to be. Yet considering how inconvenient it was for the ladies to get out yesterday, we think it only justice to our customers that we extend the sale.

The cloths in question are strictly All Linen, Full Bleach, and Generous in Size. The kind that usually sold for \$3.00.

Are now

\$1.98.

We have quite a stock of heavy Woolen Gloves, just the thing for this cold weather, Men's, Ladies' and Children's.

Lawrence & Welton

218 Main Street.

Adenoid Growth in the Throat.

Are the Most Common Cause of "Running Ears" in Children.

Our little boy suffered for a long time with a running ear, kernalis in the throat, high fever at night, could not sleep, and was much reduced in flesh. A short course of treatment under Dr. Fierey made a wonderful change in his condition, so that now he sleeps well, eats heartily, has no fevers, and his ears entirely well.

"MRS. M. D. CANNON," "MAURICE CANNON," "739 Church street."

Weak Eyes Are Often Due to Catarrh.

"Dr. Fierey's treatment entirely cured me of a troublesome, persistent cough and greatly strengthened my nervous system. My eyes which were quite weak, have improved very much also."

"KEROFT MARCHANT," "Matthews, Va."

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To every cash purchaser of a ton of coal from us until further notice, we will give a card endorsed by us which will entitle the holder upon payment of \$2.50 to one elegant Electro Gold-plated Watch or a handsome case of Silver-plated Ware, containing 6 Knives, 6 Tablespoons and 6 Teaspoons. We have already delivered several of these watches which we find to be excellent time. Catalogue at our office.

CHAS. E. SCOTT & CO.

200 LOVITT AVENUE.

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Good Pine and Oak Wood.

Having recently put in a splitting machine, we now make no extra charge for splitting.

Persons naving wood staves will do well to order

Hard Wood

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COAL of ALL KINDS

and best quality, at lowest market price at wholesale and retail.

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We haul anything to and from any where in the three cities.

Boilers, Furnaces and Pumps.

Lois filled and filling wanted.

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All through the lines.

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L.H. WHITEHURST,

SUCCESSOR TO

Whitehurst & Dozier,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he will be open in a few days at the

OLD STAND.

No. 336 Main St.,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ARTICLE

USUALLY KEPT IN A

First-Class Dry Goods House.

I also desire to state that my aim shall be in the future as in the past to please my friends and customers, to whom I take this method of returning my grateful acknowledgements for the patronage extended to me throughout the long years I have been engaged in the dry goods business, covering a period of twenty-six years.

L. H. WHITEHURST,

Successor to WHITEHURST & DOZIER, 1898-99.

Ames Brownley & Hornthal,

MONTICELLO CORNER.

The active interest manifested in our clearing sale last week of Cloths, Blankets, Wool, Cotton and Bedding Quilts, has created the reality of our advertisement and a keen appreciation of unusual values.

This is Your Opportunity.

Silk Corded Wool Health Quilts, former price \$10.00, \$6.95.

Silk Corded Elderdown Quilts, former price \$12.50, \$8.95.

12-4 All-wool Blankets, former price \$5, \$3.95.

12-4 All-wool Blankets, former price \$5, \$4.25.

12-4 All-wool Extra Weight and Finish, former price \$7.50, \$5.75.

Lower Grades Proportionately as Cheap.

Special attention has been given our housekeeping department.

Full Size Extra Weight Marcelline Quilts, \$2.50.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Wash Stand and Bureau Scarfs offer special attractions.</